

I. PARAPSYCHOLOGY PERIODICALS (ENGLISH)

English-language parapsychology journals are abstracted in the first issue of each volume. See Editorial in 6(1).

II. PARAPSYCHOLOGY JOURNALS**(NON-ENGLISH)**

For information on the publications in this section see the list starting on p. 37.

DUTCH LANGUAGE

(Editors: Daniel Dumalin and George Zorab)

PSI-FORUM

02959. Gondry, Dirk. The Dunne-effect. *Psi-Forum*, 1985, 2(1), 16-21. 2 illus; 4 refs

We have dreams every night but we seem unable to grasp them for long. A few minutes after awakening they have disappeared from our memory. When we train ourselves to write them down we can compare them with events in the past and future. John William Dunne (1875-1945) was the first person to investigate them systematically, hence the name "Dunne-effect." Later, in the Netherlands there was Dr. J.M.J. Kooy and in England G.F. Dalton and Theodore Besterman. There is some conformity in the findings, but the investigation of the role of chance in explaining these findings was neglected. The extent of the contribution of chance is still an open question. - DA

02960. Cornand, Eric, and Dumalin, Daniel. The Geller effect: Part I. *Psi-Forum*, 1985, 2(1), 23-31.

In the 1970s Uri Geller undoubtedly caused one of the greatest consternations and controversies known to parapsychology. This first part introduces Geller as a person and describes his life until 1972, when he met American scientists. From then on he became a subject—not only of investigation, but of controversy. - DA

02961. Eeman, Werner. The Enfield poltergeist: When parapsychologists quarrel . . . *Psi-Forum*, 1985, 2(1), 32-40. 13 refs

Nowadays, poltergeist phenomena are still considered the odd one out in psi research. This is due to the emotional impact of the phenomena, not only on the persons involved but also on the investigators. The discussion that was aroused by the Enfield case, on the one hand by G.L. Playfair and M. Grosse, and on the other hand by J. Beloff, A. Gregory, and M. Harris, highlights the problem of field investigations. In most of these cases it is assumed that the words of the writer(s) are true and that only objective reports are published. That this is not always the case is illustrated sufficiently by the Enfield case. - DA

02962. Cornand, Eric. Gaye Muir: Revisited. *Psi-Forum*, 1985, 2(1), 46-50.

The author gives a detailed account of one of the persons (J.C.) who was present during the demonstration of G. Muir in Ghent, Belgium. One of the most striking details was that she claimed that his (J.C.'s) wife had overboiled her soup and that she was presently cleaning it up. This was confirmed at his arrival home.

In an added note, R. Martens expresses discontent because a written account of the (correct) statements of the medium is missing. This makes it, in his opinion, impossible to make an evaluation. - DA

02963. Dumalin, Daniel. Predictions: An analytical depth psychology approach, Part 2. *Psi-Forum*, 1985, 2(1), 57-63. 3 refs

In this second and last part, the nature of the oracle is analyzed, especially its position in regard to scientific experimentation and the events it predicts. - DA

02964. Zorab, George. D.D. Home: The famous medium and modern spiritualism. *Psi-Forum*, 1985, 2(2), 73-81. 1 illus; 2 refs

Daniel Dunglas Home (1833-1886) was born in a village not far from Edinburgh where the Koestler chair of parapsychology is now situated. When he emigrated to the United States he came in contact with modern Spiritualism. His strange "powers" came to him suddenly. These powers manifested themselves in various phenomena: materializations, levitation, and probably one of the most remarkable of them all, fire resistance. All three phenomena are illustrated with observations of witnesses. - DA

02965. Eeman, Werner. Fraud [Part 1]. *Psi-Forum*, 1985, 2(2), 82-94. 2 illus; 30 refs

Parapsychology as a scientific discipline still lives through difficult times. Despite the growing integrity and objectivity of the psi researcher, the future remains very bleak. This is due to the heavy burden from the past. It is without a doubt that some great names in parapsychology have fallen to fraud. This can be a weapon in the hands of the skeptic, but we should not forget the recent fraud investigations in other scientific disciplines. And here, despite the sometimes heavy accusations, the value of science as a whole was (rightfully) not annihilated.

We should not dramatize these uncovered frauds, such as those of Soal and Levy, but they should help us to conduct research into the paranormal more solidly and objectively. Therefore, the actual nature of the investigations of Soal and Levy are analyzed extensively to help prevent future investigators from making the same mistakes. - DA

02966. Gondry, Dirk. Spiritism and animism: Part I. *Psi-Forum*, 1985, 2(2), 95-99. 1 illus; 2 refs

According to Bozzano, the mass of paranormal cases are so overwhelming that the focus of current research (beginning in the 20th century) has shifted from the search for proof of the existence of the phenomena to some specific problem. Here the author talks specifically about the falsification of the animistic hypothesis. Although Aksakof and later Sudré were convinced of the reality of spiritistic phenomena, they did not see this as proof for life after death. This standpoint generated a battle be-